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1979/80 WORLD SUGAR CROP PROSPECTS DOWN

SUMMARY

World sugar production in 1979/80 is now expected to total only about 85.4 million metric tons, down 2.3 million from the USDA's first estimate in November 1979 of 87.7 million. With world consumption still projected at 91.0 million tons, this would mean a worldwide stock drawdown of more than 5.5 million tons.

The principal reason for the downward revision in production this year is greatly reduced crops in the USSR (estimated at 7.4 million tons) and India (5.6 million). In 1978/79, when the world total was 90.4 million tons, the USSR's output was 9.1 million and India's was 7.1 million. Production is also off sharply this year in Spain, Thailand, and the United States. Output increased in Colombia, Austria, Yugoslavia, Fiji, and -- most notably -- the European Community, which produced its third consecutive large crop.

Early indications are that world production will recover somewhat in 1980/81, though still not up to consumption needs. Late plantings in the Soviet Union point to less than complete recovery there, while in Cuba, replacement of rust-susceptible varieties cannont be done quickly. Much will again depend on the weather situation in Europe. On the demand side, higher prices should have a dampening effect with the net result that the shortfall between production and consumption will be less than in 1979/80.

Based on past experience, the chances are 2 out of 3 that this second estimate of world output will not vary more than 2 percent from the actual final outturn.

Costa Rica. Production is forecast to be about 5 percent larger in 1979/80 than in 1978/79 in spite of a delayed crushing season resulting from extended rain. This increase in sugar output is attributed to an increase in area planted and harvested. One development is that cane originally intended for alcohol production remains a goal, but economics points to more sugar, at least in the immediate future. In 1979, Costa Rica did not meet its ISA export quota, thereby resulting in a reduction in its basic export tonnage for 1980. Consumption is expected to rise another 5 percent in 1979/80 in this country -- already one of the world's leading per capita consumers.

Cuba. Production appears to be suffering heavily from sugarcane rust disease. Efforts are underway to replace the most susceptible variety, but this will be a slow process and Cuban exports will suffer accordingly.

Dominican Republic. First reports put 1979/80 production at 1.2 million tons, up slightly from the 1978/79 level. However, there are some indications that the hurricanes of the past year may have indirectly reduced the final outturn of sugar from the crop. Nevertheless, export availabilities are expected to be up.

El Salvador. Production now appears to be down dramatically from previous expectations, as labor strife and terrorist activities continue to plague the country. An emphasis on supplying domestic requirements will lead to smaller amounts available for export. Nationalization of the sugar trade and expropriation of sugar mills in this country -- traditionally in the hands of the private sector -- make the future appear cloudy for the industry.

Guatemala. Sugar output was somewhat below earlier expectations because of a number of factors, including the harvesting of old cane left over from 1978/79, a brief strike, unplanned burning of cane, and minor weather problems. Early indications are that area planted will be expanded in 1980/81.

Honduras. Output jumped substantially in 1979/80 and the quantity avail able for export is now estimated to be about 95,000 tons. Further increases are predicted for 1980/81.

Jamaica. Estimates for Jamaica have been lowered for both 1978/79 and 1979/80 as that country continues to struggle with production problems. Output for 1979/80 is now estimated at 280,000 tons, up slightly from the 270,000 tons produced in 1978/79. Rust and smut diseases have added to mill breakdowns, labor disputes, and weather as problems that have plagued the industry. Meanwhile, the Government continues to try to improve the situa-

tion with a long range modernization program and, in December 1979, new incentive programs. A milling grant payable to manufacturers is intended to assist them in making their plants more efficient. An agronomic grant of $2 per ton will be paid to farmers based on cane deliveries. A "fertilizer grant will be utilized for the payment of fertilizers delivered to farmers. A replanting grant will help farmers to plant improved and disease resistant varieties. The latter is an effort to reverse the declining yield trends of recent years.

In December 1979, the Government announced sizable increases in sugar prices at most levels. Consumer or retail price level increases are expected to dampen domestic consumption and make more sugar available for export. This should help the country meet its commitments to the European Community under the Lome Convention, and to the free market under the International Sugar Agreement. Any shortfall in meeting those quotas in 1980 could result in quota reductions in future years.

Mexico. Weather reduced the size of the 1979/80 sugar crop in spite of an increase in harvested area. The states of Jalisco and San Luis Potosi were hit by drought and frost, while excessive rainfall damaged the crop in northeast Mexico. As a result, imports of sugar may total 350,000 tons or more. Exports are expected to be minimal.

A new price formula is expected to increase sugarcane prices to growers -- an incentive that should encourage new cane planting in 1980/81.

A new sugar decree in January 1980 made the UNPASA (National Union of Sugar Producers) the exclusive importer of sugar. This agency reportedly has negotiated with Cuba to purchase more than 400,000 tons in 1980. Actual imports in 1979/80 will depend on port and transport facilities that are also handling heavy imports of other commodities.

Prices for sugar to the consumer (presently subsidized at less than 16 cents per pound) have been among the lowest in the world. This is probably one of the reasons why consumption has been increasing at 6-7 percent annually. A recent price increase was meant to reduce the total cost of this subsidy to the Government.

Nicaragua. Production in 1979/80 is down from previous estimates, reportedly because of sugarcane rust damage. Nevertheless, ENAZUC still forecasts exports of more than 100,000 tons. Consumption is expected to be up slightly, but still somewhat below 1977/78's level of 115,000 tons. The Government is encouraging the planting of additional cane, with the hope that increased output in 1980/81 will enable the industry to take advantage of the higher prices that now prevail.

Panama. Production is expected to maintain the same level as in 1978/79 in spite of some damage from sugarcane rust. Meanwhile, a scheme is underway improve the structure of the industry. Basically, mills will be able to use their capacity more efficiently by accepting cane from any source rather than only from those with whom they have contracts. Reportedly, some cane had been left unharvested and some workers left idle under the old policy.

Trinidad and Tabago. Continuing problems with cane field fires, labor shortages, and insect and disease problems have held production to approximately the same level as in 1978/79. Exports of about 100,000 tons are presently planned, but fulfilling this goal appears doubtful. At the same time, Trinidad is importing sugar to meet increasing demand.

United States. A reduction in output of sugar from beets was partially offset by increases in cane sugar production. Exports of refined sugar, although still minor, are showing a considerable increase in 1980. On the other hand, imports are expected to be down from their 1979 level.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina. The final 1979/80 outturn of sugar was only slightly below the official target of 1.4 million tons, which had been set in order to stay close to the export limitations of the ISA. With export quotas at least temporarily suspended in 1980, production is expected to rise in 1980/81.

Exports in 1979/80 are likely to go principally to the United States and Chile. Exports in 1980/81 could well rise significantly if ISA quotas remain suspended and prices remain strong.

Brazil. Production in 1979/80 may be slightly above the 6.94 million tons authorized by the Sugar and Alcohol Institute. The latter's sugar plan for 1980/81 has not been announced yet, but it seems likely there will be some sacrifice of alcohol production in order to take advantage of the favorable world sugar prices that should prevail into 1981.

Chile. Production is still estimated to be down from the 1978/79 level. However, it is hoped that an increase of more than 30 percent in the fixed price offer for 1980/81 washed sugarbeets will result in an increase in planted hectareage in the coming year. IANSA (Industria Azucarera Nacional, S.A.) is still in the process of selling two of its five plants -- Los Angeles and Linares -- but its processing capacity is not expected to be affected. Its newer, more efficient plants will continue to operate and will be able to use more of their capacity. In November, 1979 sugar was removed from the list of pricecontrolled commodities, where it had been since 1973.

Colombia. Colombia's sugar output continues to grow. Though planted area was down slightly in 1979/80, improved varieties and good weather were largely responsible for an increase in production. Improved cultural practices also point to an uptrend in output. Exports in 1979 went largely to Chile and Portugal. In 1980, Colombia acceded to the International Sugar Agreement, so its possibilities for exporting to a wider range of destinations have been enhanced. Colombia's basic ISA export tonnage, should quotas again become a factor in 1980, is 280,000 metric tons. Sugar remains one of several possible sources of raw material for alcohol production and this, along with improved prices, is expected to stimulate an increase in area planted in 1980/81.

Ecuador. Production has been increasing but consumption has been climbing even faster. As a result, Ecuador did not quite meet its ISA quota obligations during the first 2 years of the Agreement and suffered a reduction in its basic export tonnage for 1980. Export quotas are now suspended, however, so if export sugar becomes available there should be no problem in exporting it. Production should remain at an acceptable level into the next year, though there is fear that labor problems may become an obstacle.

Peru. Drought continues to plague Peruvian agriculture and its sugar industry in particular. Production in 1979/80 is now estimated at 650,000 tons, based on at least some rains and reports that the northernmost areas of the country are not as seriously affected as originally thought. Nevertheless, Peru is expected to be an importer in 1980, and exports will be considerably less than had been hoped. With the developing tight supply situation, there have been reports of some spot shortages in the country. As a result per capita consumption is expected to be down.

Venezuela. Production developments continue to concern the Government. Yields are declining as smut and rust diseases take their toll and the planted area declines. Poor maintenance at the mills is another reason for an apparently unprofitable industry.

To meet consumption needs, a Venezuelan team went to the Dominican Republic to negotiate the purchase of sugar for 1980, but concrete results from this visit are not yet apparent.

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium/Luxembourg. A record beet harvest produced a record sugar output, up some 17 percent from the 1978/79 level -- a result of a favorable warm and dry autumn. Exports were up 3 percent, largely because of a 66-percent jump in exports to Africa, with Nigeria the chief destination.

Favorable prices in 1979/80, and a general belief that the proposed EC quota reductions will not be in effect this year, are expected to bring an increased area into sugarbeets in 1980/81.

Denmark. The generally favorable weather in Europe also helped Denmark to go about 8 percent above its planned output in 1979/80. Exports are forecast to be up more than 20 percent, with the United Kingdom and Norway the principal buyers. The shipments to Norway, -- an ISA member, -- include raw sugar from ISA member countries that will be processed and reexported.

France. Production of sugar is up in 1979/80, as a result of favorable weather conditions and the resulting good yields. The favorable prices now prevailing are expected to bring an increase in area planted for 1980/81, but yields are not likely to hold up at this year's high level.

Federal Republic of Germany. Sugar production in West Germany reached a record level in 1979/80. Output, at 3.09 million tons, was 3 percent above the 1978/79 level. The increase was attributed not only to the favorable weather that benefited most of Europe, but also to improved seed and agricultural techniques.

Higher world prices have brought increased exports and will probably result in lower imports. Exports in 1979 went largely to Italy within the EC, and to Switzerland and Nigeria.

Italy. Sugar output in 1979/80 is above previous expectations, largely because of good beet yields. These averaged 47.1 tons per hectare, compared with 43.5 tons in 1978/79. Likewise, sugar yield at the mills was rather good. The Italian sugar industry is concerned about the EC proposal to reduce production quotas, but this concern is alleviated somewhat by the current world sugar situation. Current indications are that the area planted in 1980 will change little from the 1979 level, although there may be some shifting in production from one area to another.

Italy's imports in 1979/80 are expected to be below the previous year's level.

Netherlands. Contrary to early expectations, 1979/80 turned out to be a good sugar year. Exceptionally good growing conditions compensated for decreased area and a bad start, owing to a wet and cold spring, to bring production close to the 1978/79 level. Both beet yields and sugar content were good. Area planted is expected to be up in 1980/81.

Domestic consumption of sugar was down slightly in 1979/80. Imported isoglucose is reported to be replacing sizable amounts of sugar in the soft-drink industry.

United Kingdom. Sugar yield from beets was up rather sharply this year, resulting in a 13-percent increase in sugar output, while beet production was down about 10 percent. Overall imports, including those of raw sugar, are expected to be down substantially, while the more minor imports of refined sugar are up. Mauritius remains the chief supplier of raw sugar, while imports from Jamaica and Trinidad are off rather sharply this year. This country continues in the difficult policy position of balancing its obligations in the EC with its traditional policy of raw sugar imports from the smaller Commonwealth countries.

Spain. Provisional estimates show that 1979/80 sugarbeet area and production have declined by 29 and 37 percent, respectively, from last year's totals. Consequently, sugar output is reported to be less than 659,000 tons, down 40 percent from the 1978/79 level. As a result of this sharp decline, the Government has practically eliminated restrictions on production in 1980/81. Stocks at the end of 1979/80 are expected to be only about half a year-earlier level, as imports have also been down in 1979/80. Regulations for the 1980/81 marketing year were issued in late February. In addition to the elimination of production restrictions, the Government has raised the base price to growers by 12 percent to 3,800 pesetos ($54.05) per metric ton for sugarbeets. The decree also established a transportation subsidy schedule and ruled that the Farm Commodity and Price Stabilization Agency (FORPPA) would pay subsidies for early delivery of beets to mills and would grant financial assistance to growers in the form of cash advances. This decree also established a sugarcane production goal of 330,000 tons for 1980/81, compared to the 1979/80 goal of 200,000 tons. Finally, the decree establishes that the Government will set maximum retail prices for sugar in 1980/81, and that FORPPA will buy any surplus sugar resulting from the above operations.

It has been unofficially estimated that HFCS production in 1979/80 may rise to about 50,000 tons as a result of increased consumption by the soft-drink industry.

Sweden. Sugar production is up in 1979/80, primarily as a result of good sugar content in the beets. Contracted growing area was 51,500 hectares, and 51,913 hectares were actually harvested. The same contract area has been set for 1980/81, but there are some indications the planted area again will be somewhat higher. Sweden continues its policy of 85-90 percent self-- sufficiency, with the remaining amount to come largely from developing countries. Imports in 1978 and 1979, however, were largely from EC countries. Some sugar is also exported, with Algeria and Norway the chief distinations in 1979.

In 1979, Sweden discontinued the policy of direct adjustment of internal prices to those within the EC. However, EC conditions are still considered in determining domestic prices. The present retail price for sugar is the equivalent of 44 U.S. cents per pound.

German Democratic Republic. Though sugarbeet production is estimated to have been down considerably in 1979 because of difficult harvest conditions, the output of sugar for 1979/80 showed a smaller decline because of better sugar content in the beets. Imports were also estimated to be down, and with consumption up slightly, quantities available for export are reduced. In March meetings of the International Sugar Agreement, the GDR's limit on allowable exports to the free market was raised to 100,000 tons (white value) for each of the last 3 years of the Agreement. That limit had been 75,000 tons during the first 2 years.

Poland. As a result of the favorable weather that prevailed at the end of the season, Polish sugar output was better than previously forecast, though still below 1978/79 production. Early indications are that 1980/81 should show further improvement.

Exports in calendar 1979 were 95,000 tons, the lowest since 1975. Imports from Cuba are still estimated at 100,000 tons, although it remains questionable as to whether Cuba was able to supply that amount.

In May 1980, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution calling for a number of additional incentives, including:

- -- Higher prices for producers of higher sugar content cultivars.
- -- Incentives to farmers who deliver their own beets to the mills.
- -- Incentives to farmers for storing beets on the farm during the period November 20-December 20.
- -- Better supply of production inputs for contract growers.

However, these new incentives may have come too late to have the desired effect on 1980 beet production.

Yugoslavia. The production estimate for 1979/80 sugar output remains unchanged. Looking to the 1980/81 crop, the basic producer price for the 1980 beet crop has been increased, and in some growing areas a bonus was added to this to enable sugar beets to compete better with other crops, particularly corn. The 1980 spring seeding plan called for 171,000 hectares, compared to 140,000 hectares actually planted in 1979. Exports in 1979/80 are expected to total about 160,000 tons, while imports should be negligible. The Soviet Union is expected to be one of the principal destinations for the exports.

Soviet Union. Sugar production is estimated at 7.4 million tons in 1979/80, down 19 percent from the 9.1 million produced in 1978/79. The

present outlook for 1980/81 is for some recovery, though beet sowing was much later than normal in some major producing areas because of extremely cold and rainy spring weather.

AFRICA

Egypt. Although area planted was up for the 1979/80 crop, sugar output is expected to down slightly, primarily because of flooding that hit the crop during the growing season. Imports are expected to be up about 8 percent to meet increasing consumption needs.

Kenya. In March, Kenya moved from importer to exporter status in the International Sugar Agreement. It now has an Annex II export entitlement of 70,000 tons. Early this year, heavy exports reportedly were made to Sri Lanka, but since then shipments have been banned, owing to a tight supply situation within the country.

South Africa. Sugar output in 1979/80, at 2.2 million tons, is down only slightly from the previous season's level, in spite of dry weather. The registered area planted continued to increase in 1979/80, but drought damage tended to cancel out this development. Some believe output in 1979/80 might not have reached its present level had there not been cane carried over from the previous season. Early indications for 1980/81 are that crop prospects are not good, principally because of the severe drought in the Zululand region of Natal.

Exports could total more than a million tons, following the freeing of ISA stocks in February. The South African Sugar Association has long-term export contracts with refiners in Japan and Canada for a total of about 565,000 tons, with the remainder of export sugar being sold on the free market. In calendar 1979 Japan took 50 percent of the 884,000 tons exported, while Canada took 26 percent and the United States 6 percent.

South Africa remains an active member of the International Sugar Agreement and, following a recent revision of basic export tonnages, has a slightly increased 884,570 tons basic export tonnage (up from 875,000) in 1980.

Domestic consumption is expected to show about a 1-percent increase this year, although per capita consumption is expected to be down. Glucose is reported to be making inroads into traditional sugar markets. High fructose corn syrup is not presently produced in South Africa.

Swaziland. Production problems, including drought and smut disease, have been encountered during the growing season, so final output may not be up to present estimates. Nevertheless, the long range outlook is for expanded production. A new mill with a planned capacity of more than 100,000 tons is scheduled to commence operations this year, which should help to boost 1980/81 production.

During March meetings of the International Sugar Council, Swaziland received a 13-percent increase in its basic export tonnage (to 118,452 tons) for 1980. This is line with ISA provisions for consideration of registered expansion projects in smaller producing countries.

Zimbabwe. This new nation (formerly Rhodesia) was recently accepted as a member of the International Sugar Agreement and was given a basic export tonnage of 230,000 tons for 1980. The sugar industry is said to have weathered hostilities of recent years quite well, with little damage to farms or mills. Production has been increasing as -- reportedly -- have exports. Stocks are said to be at reasonable levels.

ASIA

China. More information is slowly becoming available on beet and cane production that tends to confirm present estimates. However, it is still not clear exactly what periods of time are covered by the various estimates. Generally, beet production appears to be on the increase, whereas cane suffers more from the vagaries of weather.

India. The sugar situation in India has changed rather drastically following a reduction in area and production of sugarcane for the second consecutive year. A smaller area planted and a poor 1979 monsoon, coupled with power problems in the irrigation system, resulted in lack of moisture and poor yields of both cane and sugar from the cane. Furthermore, a tightening supply situation resulted in higher prices for gur and khandsari, which diverted cane from the mills. In this situation, stocks, which had been at high levels at the end of the 1977/78 season, appear to be approaching a very low level in September 1980. To alleviate this situation, the Government reportedly has arranged for the importation of sugar, a step that is expected to help moderate prices and discourage any tendency toward hoarding. Exports, which totaled more than 900,000 tons in 1978/79, are not expected to go much above 500,000 tons in 1979/80.

Domestic sugar consumption in 1979/80 (estimated at 5.3 million tons) is off sharply (about 20 percent) as a result of higher prices, while khandsari consumption is expected to jump about 25 percent (to 1.1 million).

Given the tight supply of sugar in India this year, the Government has taken a number of steps to improve the situation:

1. In October 1979, a 25-percent increase in the price for sugarcane paid at the mills was authorized.
2. A dual pricing policy was reintroduced in December 1979, with a ratio of 65 and 35 for levy and free-sale sugar. The levy sugar is sold through Fair Price Shops throughout the country at 2.85 rupees (Rs 8.00 = U.S. $1.00) per kilogram.
3. In February 1980, stock holding limits were set to discourage hoarding.
4. In March 1980, futures trading in gur was suspended.
5. The subsidy to factories for transport of sugar to the nearest railroad was raised.
6. The monthly quotas of levy sugar were increased.

Indonesia. Production is up about 13 percent in 1979/80, primarily because of better yields. Area planted also expanded slightly. As a result, import needs are diminishing, but they are still expected to total nearly 500,000 tons in 1979/80. The principal suppliers in recent years have been India, Brazil, and Cuba.

Japan. Production is up slightly in 1979/80 but imports have leveled off, as has consumption. The use of corn sweeteners is trending upward. The Government continues to manage the supply and distribution of sugar. Producer prices have been increased in each of the past 2 years in an effort to encourage domestic production. Also, the Government is seeking to divert rice land to sugar in some areas.

Japan's imports come largely from Australia, Thailand, South Africa, China, and the Philippines. Its present long-term contract with Australia will expire in June 1981.

Pakistan. Sugar output, which had been expected to recover some in 1979/80, is again down. This drop is attributed largely to a change in the excise tax system within the country, which was previously based on mill capacity, but which is now paid on all sugar produced. In an attempt to rectify this, the Government has now put an excise tax exemption on sugar produced in excess of the past 3-year average. It also increased the price growers are to receive for their 1980/81 cane crop. The target for 1980/81 cane production is 32.6 million tons, up from the 27.2 million harvested in 1979/80. A major part of this cane goes into the production of the noncentrifucal gur and shakkar.

Philippines. Absence of the export limitations of the ISA should enable the Philippines to expand its shipments in 1979/80 and to reduce its stock levels somewhat. During the first 6 months of the year, exports totaled more than 600,000 tons, most of which went to Japan and the United States.

With the upward movement of world prices, Philippine growers have been encouraged to increase planting for 1980/81. The Philippine Sugar Commission production target is 2.7 million tons.

Taiwan. Sugar production remains steady, but increasing consumption is taking a larger share, and in 1978 is reported to have surpassed exports for the first time. Exports go largely to South Korea and Japan.

Thailand. Production in 1979/80, at only a little over 1 million tons, is down 800,000 tons from the previous year's level. This is an important factor in the general world shortfall this year. The drought that hit the crop coincidently followed official encouragement, in 1978/79, of the switch of sugarcane land to other crops. Prior to that, it appeared the country might be headed toward overproduction, considering the export limitations implied by membership in the International Sugar Agreement.

In addition to reducing the supplies of sugar available for export, the production situation has reduced supplies that might have gone into fuel alcohol and thus slowed any move in that direction.

Turkey. Production in 1979/80 is not up to expectations and is now put at 1.05 million tons. This brings stock levels down and has necessitated imports for the first time since 1975. As a result, support prices are expected to be increased in 1980/81. Consumption has been rising at a moderate rate, but probably will be discouraged somewhat by recent price increases. The principal reason for the increases, however, was to cut the heavy cost of subsidizing this commodity.

OCEANIA

Australia. Production and exports are determined essentially by Australia's commitment to the International Sugar Agreement. With the ISA's quotas now in suspension, it is expected that steps will be taken to increase supplies available for export.

Dry weather in some parts of Australia during the first months of 1979/80 did not seriously affect production, but it did bring some internal adjustments because of the necessary early closing of some mills.

Cane left standing from the last harvest is expected to provide additional output in the coming year, but there are indications that yields from such cane will be down somewhat. Nevertheless, the present price situation should bring in more sugar.

With release of the "special" ISA stocks and increased exports, the stock level at the end of 1979/80 should be well down from the previous year.

MOLASSES

Cuba. The 1979/80 molasses outturn is expected to be lower than was estimated in November 1979 because of the short cane crop. The exportable supply of molasses will also be more limited, assuming no change in the domestic consumption estimate.

Mexico. Molasses output will be considerably less in 1979/80 than was previously estimated in November. Mexico reportedly will be importing sugar in 1979/80. Molasses exports during 1979/80 are now placed at 450,000 tons, nearly 30 percent below last November's, forecast and 35 percent below 1978/79 exports.

Most of Mexico's molasses exports during 1979 went to the United States, with smaller amounts shipped to Europe and Canada.

United States. Continental output has been revised slightly upward for 1979/80. Puerto Rico and Hawaii will also have slightly higher production than had been estimated in November. Imports of molasses during calendar 1979 totaled 1.5 million tons, compared with imports of 1.6 million during 1978. Blackstrap (cane) molasses in New Orleans, in tanks, f.o.b. terminal, prompt delivery, was priced at $101.41 per metric ton on May 6, 1980, compared with $87.08 per ton a year earlier.

Brazil. There has been no significant change in the molasses production estimate for 1979/80 since the one made in November. Output during 1979/80 will be well below that of a year earlier. Exports are also expected to be down.

France. The latest production estimate for 1979/80 is 220,000 tons below the November estimate. The beets were higher in sugar content than usual, while there was, reportedly, less molasses produced. Imports are expected to be larger in 1979/80 than a year earlier, while exports are likely to be smaller.

Soviet Union. Beet production was much lower than expected in 1979/80 and molasses output is considerably below the year-earlier level. No significant amount of foreign trade in molasses during 1979/80 is expected.

China. China is a sizable producer of molasses. Output is expected to be an estimated 878,000 tons in 1979/80, compared with 932,000 in 1978/79. The country is virtually self-sufficient in molasses.

India. Molasses output during 1979/80 has been revised downward by 700,000 tons from the November estimate. Exports are expected to decline from 375,000 tons in 1978/79 to 200,000 in 1979/80. Exports of molasses continue to be handled by the State Trading Corporation. It was reported recently that India will suspend molasses exports for a few months owing to low production.

Japan. The 1979/80 production estimate remains the same. Import requirements are estimated at 810,000 tons during 1979/80, slightly below the year-earlier level, owing to an expected drawdown in stocks and lower consumption. Domestic uses during 1979/80 are as follows (in thousands of tons): animal feed 375, alcohol 295, and other industrial uses 340.

Philippines. There is no change in the 1979/80 production estimate. The unofficial forecast of molasses exports in 1979/80 remains at 600,000 tons. Japan is expected to be the major destination.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

The International Sugar Agreement passed a milestone in late March when its governing Council met in London to review the first 2 years of operation and make adjustments needed for the last 3 years.

The primary goal of the session was to renegotiate basic export tonnages (BET's) as required by the Agreement. These BET's in effect establish the percentages used for each exporting country when export quotas are in effect. (Quotas have been suspended since January 11, 1980, owing to the prevailing price situation). Since the Council was not able to arrive at a consensus on a new BET for each exporting country by March 31, a fall-back formula in the Agreement came into effect on April 1. As a result, BET's in 1980 will be based partly on the original figures and partly on individual export performance during the first 2 years. For 1981 and 1982, BET's will be based on performance during the 3 preceding years.

The Council also reviewed the ISA's price levels, a matter which had been postponed from its November 1979 meeting. The result of this review was an upward adjustment of 1 cent per pound, in the price range. The new range is 12-22 cents per pound. The various trigger points are likewise affected. Restrictions on imports from nonmembers may be brought back into effect when the prevailing price goes below 20 cents per pound, while the reinstitution of export quotas becomes optional at 16 cents and mandatory at 15 cents.

The entrance into operation of the Stock Financing Fund was again postponed, but is now scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1980. This will require that a contribution to the Fund be made on all free market sugar exported from, or imported into, the customs territory of members. The fee

is to be only 50 U.S. cents per metric ton, since exporters do not presently have any obligation to hold these special stocks and expenses are minimal.

In March, the Council gave approval for a change in Kenya's status from importer to exporter, and offered membership to Colombia. The latter has since become a provisional member with a BET of 280,000 tons. At a May meeting of the Council, the new nation of Zimbabwe was accepted for membership. It will have a BET of 230,000 tons.

In April 1980, following Congressional passage and Presidential signature, the United States because a full member of the Agreement. As a result, the Stock Financing Fund of the ISO can be put into effect on July 1, 1980.

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75, ANNUAL 1975/76-1979/80 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 2/
NORTH AMERICA:						
BARBADOS	115	104	124	104	117	125
BELIZE	77	63	93	93	114	100
CANADA	120	141	165	147	125	122
COSTA RICA	170	174	195	191	195	204
CUBA	5,592	6,200	6,100	7,200	7,000	6,400
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,141	1,249	1,222	1,164	1,166	1,200
EL SALVADOR	204	261	291	288	277	191
GUADELOUPE	107	96	91	84	112	104
GUATEMALA	284	529	517	410	376	398
HAITI	63	54	51	52	65	70
HONDURAS	66	91	107	131	169	209
JAMAICA	374	366	296	306	270	280
MARTINIQUE	21	14	14	13	16	14
MEXICO	2,653	2,698	2,696	3,029	3,058	3,000
NICARAGUA	167	246	224	214	212	200
PANAMA	100	142	177	175	225	225
ST KITTS	26	35	41	36	40	38
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	197	204	176	148	144	143
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET)	3,016	3,646	3,534	2,820	2,984	2,616
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE)	1,257	1,657	1,519	1,497	1,436	1,518
US-HAWAII	1,031	953	938	934	966	998
US-PUERTO RICO	265	279	243	185	175	175
TOTAL	17,046	19,202	18,814	19,221	19,242	18,330
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	1,275	1,349	1,592	1,665	1,387	1,395
BOLIVIA	141	286	267	277	314	277
BRAZIL	6,257	6,200	7,500	8,863	7,740	6,970
CHILE	168	319	290	129	99	70
COLOMBIA	810	965	882	915	1,018	1,153
ECUADOR	248	288	301	281	353	375
GUYANA	317	338	332	342	334	316
PARAGUAY	64	52	56	77	72	80
PERU	951	956	926	881	715	650
SURINAM	11	9	7	10	11	12
URUGUAY	89	94	125	113	93	80
VENEZUELA	517	462	443	325	325	364
TOTAL	10,847	11,318	12,721	13,878	12,461	11,742
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	718	722	744	774	834	976
DENMARK	343	423	410	558	435	489
FRANCE	3,017	3,239	2,974	4,268	4,065	4,313
GERMANY, WEST	2,326	2,540	2,734	3,076	2,997	3,092
IRELAND	167	204	189	179	201	188
ITALY	1,171	1,455	1,748	1,327	1,605	1,669
NETHERLANDS	787	914	945	890	1,019	913
UNITED KINGDOM	958	697	755	1,032	1,111	1,254
TOTAL EC	9,489	10,194	10,499	12,104	12,267	12,894
AUSTRIA	355	512	438	520	375	429
FINLAND	74	77	80	75	104	100
GREECE	164	307	385	295	378	349
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA)	28	17	10	11	10	10
SPAIN	827	934	1,376	1,184	1,105	659
SWEDEN	269	277	302	326	322	334
SWITZERLAND	70	64	83	84	105	116
TOTAL	11,277	12,382	13,173	14,599	14,666	14,891
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA	18	21	22	21	21	21
BULGARIA	241	250	285	275	275	305
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	770	750	673	924	982	980
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP	629	650	600	758	823	805
HUNGARY	310	350	388	469	530	550
POLAND	1,684	1,860	1,801	1,819	1,736	1,686
ROMANIA	519	560	800	775	603	571
YUGOSLAVIA	448	489	650	738	765	840
TOTAL	4,619	4,930	5,219	5,779	5,735	5,758
TOTAL EUROPE	15,896	17,312	18,392	20,378	20,401	20,649
SOVIET UNION	8,484	7,700	7,350	8,825	9,100	7,400
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	78	60	50	60	39	40
EGYPT	554	642	639	635	666	658
ETHIOPIA	141	165	180	150	165	170
KENYA	143	172	161	194	253	317
MADAGASCAR	110	114	107	110	112	115
MAURITIUS	663	496	731	705	705	729
MOROCCO	216	350	345	271	375	339
MOZAMBIQUE	352	216	200	160	175	175
REUNION	222	246	260	261	286	274
RHODESIA	205	265	250	275	275	280
SOUTH AFRICA	1,764	1,802	2,166	2,211	2,209	2,206
SWAZILAND	187	223	229	238	257	274
TANZANIA	99	102	101	101	136	130
UGANDA	93	30	30	15	10	12
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	59	68	46	54	51	51
OTHER 3/	395	508	578	595	618	711
TOTAL	5,280	5,459	6,073	6,035	6,332	6,481

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

--CONTINUED

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75, ANNUAL 1975/76-1979/80 1/--Continued
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 2/
ASIA:						
BURMA	106	120	120	130	130	135
CHINA, MAINLAND 4/	2,182	2,311	2,153	2,450	2,675	2,600
CHINA, TAIWAN	800	817	1,123	768	891	890
INDIA 5/	4,729	5,464	6,043	8,201	7,086	5,639
INDONESIA	862	1,030	1,068	1,125	1,159	1,307
IRAN	615	713	745	686	650	613
JAPAN	563	471	565	630	693	718
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)	70	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
PAKISTAN	525	632	741	922	610	550
PHILIPPINES	2,292	2,875	2,753	2,397	2,347	2,383
THAILAND	760	1,641	2,212	1,584	1,851	1,065
TURKEY	787	971	1,264	1,065	1,079	1,050
OTHER 7/	199	343	393	476	403	418
TOTAL	14,490	17,388	19,180	20,434	19,574	17,368
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	2,786	2,988	3,405	3,322	2,965	2,961
FIJI	310	292	328	361	347	460
TOTAL	3,097	3,280	3,733	3,683	3,312	3,421
WORLD TOTAL	75,140	81,659	86,263	92,454	90,422	85,391

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvests of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Other Africa includes Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. 4/ May contain some non-centrifugal sugar. 5/ Includes Khandsari. 6/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. 7/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Syria, and Vietnam.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: 1/ PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75, ANNUAL 1975/76-1979/80 2/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 3/
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	38	40	45	45	48	45
EL SALVADOR	12	16	16	10	12	14
GUATEMALA	51	54	37	36	35	36
MEXICO	105	65	65	50	55	70
NICARAGUA	12	10	10	10	10	10
PANAMA	4	3	2	3	3	3
TOTAL	222	188	175	154	163	178
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL	271	200	200	200	200	200
COLOMBIA	672	829	735	818	910	900
ECUADOR	40	40	42	45	50	55
PERU	13	13	14	13	15	14
VENEZUELA	29	38	39	40	42	44
TOTAL	1,026	1,120	1,030	1,116	1,217	1,213
ASIA:						
BURMA	140	135	138	140	140	140
CHINA, MAINLAND	764	820	825	830	860	800
CHINA, TAIWAN	26	27	30	42	40	39
INDIA	6,295	6,200	6,200	6,800	6,500	5,600
INDONESIA	191	200	200	225	225	200
JAPAN	11	12	11	12	11	12
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU)	6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN	1,313	1,445	1,450	1,450	1,550	1,350
PHILIPPINES	57	54	51	60	68	75
THAILAND	312	370	700	600	650	750
VIETNAM	10	10	10	11	10	10
TOTAL	9,124	9,273	9,615	10,170	10,054	8,976
WORLD TOTAL	10,372	10,581	10,820	11,440	11,434	10,367

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than September of one year, nor later than August of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the September/August year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

SUGARCANE: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1977/78, 1978/79 AND 1979/80

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	Area Harvested 1977/78	Area Harvested 1978/79	Area Harvested 1979/80 2/	Yields per Hectare 1977/78	Yields per Hectare 1978/79	Yields per Hectare 1979/80 2/	Production 1/ 1977/78	Production 1/ 1978/79	Production 1/ 1979/80 2/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
United States									
Mainland	252	243	239	60.3	58.1	62.8	15,183	14,126	15,019
Hawaii	41	41	41	223.1	222.4	224.4	9,148	9,120	9,200
Puerto Rico	49	41	35	73.5	62.8	59.4	3,600	2,574	2,078
Central									
Costa Rica	30	33	45	74.8	73.4	51.3	2,243	2,422	2,307
El Salvador	40	37	31	75.0	77.0	88.5	3,000	2,850	2,745
Guatemala	91	89	105	65.3	68.5	41.3	5,939	6,100	4,335
Mexico	445	463	475	72.8	73.2	69.3	32,400	33,900	32,900
Nicaragua	34	34	32	71.0	76.5	70.8	2,414	2,600	2,268
Panama	43	52	39	59.9	59.9	79.5	2,577	3,116	3,100
Caribbean									
Barbados	13	16	17	68.5	57.1	54.4	890	914	925
Dominican Republic	174	178	180	68.0	70.7	69.4	11,834	12,600	12,500
Guadeloupe	24	23	24	41.7	43.5	41.7	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jamaica	46	44	47	77.6	67.4	74.5	3,572	2,966	3,500
Martinique	5	5	5	48.0	46.0	45.0	240	230	225
Trinidad & Tobago	34	34	34	45.6	47.0	50.7	1,550	1,600	1,723
Total	1,321	1,333	1,349	72.4	72.1	69.6	95,590	96,118	93,825
South America:									
Argentina	320	217	215	44.1	60.7	58.4	14,112	13,175	12,550
Brazil	1,518	1,350	1,400	57.3	56.7	60.0	87,000	76,596	84,000
Guyana	56	56	54	60.7	75.0	70.0	3,400	4,200	3,780
Paraguay	35	37	40	34.3	35.1	35.0	1,200	1,300	1,400
Peru	58	54	53	158.6	158.6	132.7	9,200	8,565	7,034
Uruguay	11	11	10	30.9	30.0	30.0	340	330	300
Venezuela	98	83	76	80.6	70.6	84.2	7,900	5,863	6,400
Total	2,096	1,808	1,848	58.8	60.8	62.5	123,152	110,029	115,464
Africa:									
Mauritius	81	80	81	84.0	83.8	83.3	6,800	6,700	6,750
South Africa, Rep. of	205	199	235	92.7	95.1	78.3	19,009	18,926	18,412
Total	286	279	316	90.2	91.8	79.6	25,809	25,626	25,162
Asia:									
India	1,900	1,870	1,600	41.1	37.4	37.5	78,000	70,000	60,000
Japan	34	35	36	61.3	65.7	67.8	2,083	2,300	2,440
Pakistan	235	205	180	36.7	34.1	36.1	8,630	7,000	6,500
Philippines	503	500	408	44.7	45.0	57.5	22,487	22,500	23,482
Thailand	394	400	416	43.1	42.5	29.6	17,000	17,000	12,300
Total	3,066	3,010	2,640	41.8	39.4	39.7	128,200	118,800	104,722
Oceania:									
Australia	290	262	267	80.9	80.2	84.3	23,450	21,000	22,500
Grand Total	7,059	6,692	6,420	56.1	55.5	56.3	396,201	371,573	361,673

1/ Quantity processed. 2/ Preliminary.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

SUGAR BEETS: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1977/78, 1978/79, AND 1979/80

Continent and Country	Area Harvested 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 2/	Yield per Hectare 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 2/	Production 1/ 1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 2/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
Canada	26	25	24	33.8	27.4	25.0	880	686	600
United States	492	514	455	46.1	45.5	44.0	22,686	23,395	20,024
Total	518	539	479	45.5	44.7	43.1	23,566	4,081	20,629
South America:									
Chile	21	15	14	383	44.1	35.2	805	661	493
Uruguay	20	22	20	31.4	20.4	20.0	627	450	400
Total	41	37	34	34.9	30.0	26.3	1,432	1,111	893
Europe:									
Austria	56	44	45	48.6	42.5	42.2	2,721	1,869	1,900
Belgium	94	113	116	47.0	46.8	49.1	4,421	5,284	5,700
Denmark	85	81	76	41.5	40.0	42.1	3,530	3,240	3,200
Finland	27	31	33	29.6	27.7	22.3	800	860	735
France	542	523	513	46.8	43.8	46.8	25,388	22,920	24,000
Germany, West	434	412	406	44.9	44.7	44.8	19,500	18,400	18,200
Ireland	36	35	35	41.2	40.9	38.6	1,483	1,431	1,350
Italy	238	252	275	46.8	46.8	45.5	11,150	11,800	12,500
Netherlands	129	130	130	46.5	46.2	44.6	6,000	6,000	5,800
Spain	253	231	170	31.6	31.6	33.9	8,000	7,304	5,760
Sweden	54	52	51	40.9	41.6	43.2	2,212	2,161	2,204
Switzerland	12	13	14	50.0	48.4	47.1	600	629	660
United Kingdom	215	209	214	35.0	39.0	33.6	7,525	8,150	7,200
Total West Europe	2,175	2,126	2,078	42.9	42.4	42.9	93,330	90,048	89,209
Bulgaria	71	72	65	24.7	22.9	27.0	1,751	1,650	1,755
Czechoslovakia	220	219	220	36.8	32.9	36.4	8,100	7,200	8,000
German Democratic Republic	283	263	260	24.7	29.3	30.8	7,000	7,700	8,000
Hungary	125	122	120	32.0	34.4	33.3	4,000	4,200	4,000
Poland	550	528	483	29.1	29.6	27.7	16,000	15,655	13,400
Romania	225	249	250	22.2	23.3	24.0	5,000	5,800	6,000
Yugoslavia	121	126	140	43.8	40.9	44.3	5,300	5,150	6,200
Total East Europe	1,595	1,579	1,538	29.6	30.0	30.7	47,151	47,355	47,355
Total Europe	3,770	3,705	3,616	37.3	37.1	37.7	140,481	137,403	136,564
USSR	3,760	3,730	3,650	22.6	22.5	20.8	85,000	84,000	76,000
Asia:									
Japan	49	58	59	45.4	46.8	45.8	2,223	2,714	2,700
Turkey	248	277	310	35.5	35.5	28.5	8,800	9,829	8,824
Total	297	335	369	37.1	37.4	31.2	11,023	12,543	11,524
Grand Total	8,386	8,346	8,148	31.2	31.0	30.1	261,502	259,138	245,610

1/ Quantity processed. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL   PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75, ANNUAL 1975/76-1979/80 1/
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1970/71-1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA 2/	53	92	83	80	76	86
COSTA RICA	54	84	72	66	68	73
CUBA 3/	1,262	1,364	1,391	1,436	1,296	1,185
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	353	373	428	384	394	410
EL SALVADOR	94	107	129	156	132	99
GUATEMALA	136	227	238	201	182	178
HAITI	23	21	21	19	23	25
JAMAICA	143	118	119	116	135	140
MEXICO	1,191	1,227	1,076	1,340	1,410	1,280
NICARAGUA	84	111	118	117	108	99
PANAMA	38	53	66	71	87	87
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	84	66	89	81	80	85
UNITED STATES	1,673	1,813	1,960	1,600	1,625	1,519
US-HAWAII	284	288	275	276	292	300
US-PUERTO RICO	129	124	109	100	108	108
OTHER	149	133	156	202	219	232
TOTAL	5,750	6,201	6,330	6,245	6,235	5,906
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	563	557	557	599	818	789
BRAZIL	2,089	2,400	3,000	5,400	5,200	4,680
CHILE	37	49	66	28	24	20
COLOMBIA	258	257	235	254	292	326
ECUADOR	79	105	96	90	134	135
GUYANA	132	144	115	165	175	148
PERU	332	336	327	319	308	260
URUGUAY	26	38	27	31	27	21
VENEZUELA 2/	277	227	222	242	232	280
OTHER	78	200	195	173	173	157
TOTAL	3,872	4,313	4,840	7,301	7,383	6,816
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	174	187	184	196	244	250
DENMARK	132	183	159	150	150	150
FRANCE	1,092	1,013	1,087	1,050	920	780
GERMANY, WEST	675	842	831	781	685	635
IRELAND	41	48	87	61	58	54
ITALY	362	330	330	340	365	375
NETHERLANDS	253	261	303	303	322	300
UNITED KINGDOM	338	255	310	100	103	111
TOTAL EC	3,066	3,119	3,291	2,981	2,847	2,655
AUSTRIA	89	205	64	79	51	58
FINLAND	33	31	34	36	41	39
GREECE	79	130	124	127	127	117
SPAIN	241	285	467	480	484	288
SWEDEN	85	93	102	95	97	91
SWITZERLAND	20	18	26	20	23	25
TOTAL	3,612	3,881	4,108	3,818	3,670	3,273
EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY	140	140	217	222	228	239
POLAND	517	642	670	656	617	673
ROMANIA	195	180	293	266	276	261
YUGOSLAVIA	175	230	201	222	232	263
OTHER	588	514	665	809	736	741
TOTAL	1,615	1,706	2,046	2,175	2,089	2,177
TOTAL EUROPE	5,227	5,587	6,154	5,993	5,759	5,450
SOVIET UNION	2,998	2,735	2,700	3,242	3,306	3,062
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	21	24	24	29	31	41
EGYPT 4/	218	258	263	263	577	600
MAURITIUS	176	198	292	288	284	294
MOZAMBIQUE	102	90	90	117	137	137
SOUTH AFRICA	570	629	712	762	674	658
OTHER	391	483	452	456	501	529
TOTAL	1,478	1,682	1,833	1,915	2,204	2,259
ASIA:						
CHINA, TAIWAN	336	261	261	360	380	379
INDIA	1,739	1,700	2,059	2,971	3,000	1,700
INDONESIA	272	330	330	460	565	673
IRAN	216	234	234	300	299	242
JAPAN	173	164	164	189	177	180
PHILIPPINES	872	1,050	940	808	873	890
THAILAND	684	901	1,223	962	1,059	620
TURKEY	225	286	381	390	399	438
OTHER	1,021	1,085	1,275	1,303	1,333	1,242
TOTAL	5,539	6,011	6,867	7,743	8,085	6,364
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	565	620	642	642	577	598
FIJI	89	95	95	103	84	111
TOTAL	654	715	737	745	661	709
WORLD TOTAL	25,517	27,244	29,461	33,184	33,633	30,566

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year shown in heading.
3/ Includes high-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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